IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The average particle diameter and particle diameter distribution of the toner can be measured by a ~~Coulter counter~~ COULTER COUNTER TA-II and Coulter Multisizer II from Beckman Coulter, Inc. In the present invention, an Interface producing a number distribution and a volume distribution from Nikkaki Bios Co., Ltd. and a personal computer PC9801 from NEC Corp. are connected with the Coulter Multisizer II to measure the average particle diameter and particle diameter distribution.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 26, line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Suitable colorants for use in the toner of the present invention include known dyes and pigments. Specific examples of the colorants include carbon black, Nigrosine dyes, black iron oxide, ~~Naphthol Yellow S~~ NAPHTHOL YELLOW S, ~~Hansa Yellow~~ HANSA YELLOW (10G, 5G and G), Cadmium Yellow, yellow iron oxide, loess, chrome yellow, Titan Yellow, polyazo yellow, Oil Yellow, ~~Hansa Yellow~~ HANSA YELLOW (GR, A, RN and R), Pigment Yellow L, ~~Benzidine Yellow~~ BENZIDINE YELLOW (G and GR), ~~Permanent Yellow~~ PERMANENT YELLOW (NCG), ~~Vulcan Fast Yellow~~ VULCAN FAST YELLOW (5G and R), Tartrazine Lake, Quinoline Yellow Lake, ~~Anthrazane Yellow~~ ANTHRAZANE YELLOW BGL, isoindolinone yellow, red iron oxide, red lead, orange lead, cadmium red, cadmium mercury red, antimony orange, Permanent Red 4R, Para Red, Fire Red, p-chloro-o-nitroaniline red, Lithol Fast Scarlet G, Brilliant Fast Scarlet, Brilliant Carmine BS, ~~Permanent Red~~ PERMANENT RED (F2R, F4R, FRL, FRLL and F4RH), Fast Scarlet VD, ~~Vulcan Fast Rubine~~ VULCAN FAST RUBINE B, Brilliant Scarlet G, ~~Lithol~~

~~Rubine~~ LITHOL RUBINE GX, Permanent Red F5R, Brilliant Carmine 6B, Pigment Scarlet 3B, Bordeaux 5B, Toluidine Maroon, ~~Permanent Bordeaux~~ PERMANENT BORDEAUX F2K, ~~Helio Bordeaux~~ HELIO BORDEAUX BL, Bordeaux 10B, BON ~~Maroon Light~~ MAROON LIGHT, BON ~~Maroon Medium~~ MAROON MEDIUM, Eosin Lake, Rhodamine Lake B, Rhodamine Lake Y, Alizarine Lake, Thioindigo Red B, Thioindigo Maroon, Oil Red, Quinacridone Red, Pyrazolone Red, polyazo red, Chrome Vermilion, Benzidine Orange, perynone orange, Oil Orange, cobalt blue, cerulean blue, Alkali Blue Lake, Peacock Blue Lake, Victoria Blue Lake, metal-free Phthalocyanine Blue, Phthalocyanine Blue, Fast Sky Blue, ~~Indanthrene Blue~~ INDANTHRENE BLUE (RS and BC), Indigo, ultramarine, Prussian blue, Anthraquinone Blue, Fast Violet B, Methyl Violet Lake, cobalt violet, manganese violet, dioxane violet, Anthraquinone Violet, Chrome Green, zinc green, chromium oxide, viridian, emerald green, Pigment Green B, Naphthol Green B, Green Gold, Acid Green Lake, Malachite Green Lake, Phthalocyanine Green, Anthraquinone Green, titanium oxide, zinc oxide, lithopone and the like. These materials are used alone or in combination. A content of the colorant in the toner is preferably from 1 to 15 % by weight, and more preferably from 3 to 10 % by weight, based on total weight of the toner.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 39, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Specific examples of the mixers include a V-type mixer, a locking mixer, a Loedige Mixer, a Nauter Mixer, a ~~Henschel Mixer~~ HENSCHEL MIXER, etc.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 44, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

1,200 parts of water, 540 parts of carbon black Printex 35 from Degussa A.G. having a DBP oil absorption of 42 ml/100 mg and a pH of 9.5, 1,200 parts of a polyester resin were mixed by a ~~Henschel mixer~~ HENSCHEL MIXER from Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd. After the mixture was kneaded by a two-roll mil having a surface temperature of 130 ℃ for 1 hr, the mixture was extended by applying pressure, cooled and pulverized by a pulverizer to prepare a master batch 1.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 46, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The filtered cake 1 was dried by an air drier at 45 ℃ for 48 hrs and sieved by a mesh having an opening of 75 μm to prepare a toner particle 1. Each 1 part of hydrophobic silica and hydrophobic titanium oxide were mixed with 100 parts of the toner particle 1 by a ~~Henschel mixer~~ HENSCHEL MIXER to prepare a toner 1. Properties and evaluation results of the toner 1 are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Please delete the paragraphs beginning at page 46, line 24, through page 47, line 14.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 57, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Then, after 3 g of the anionic surfactant Neogen SC from Dai-ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co. were added into the mixture, the mixture was closed in the stainless flask and heated to have a temperature of 105 ℃ while stirred with a magnetic seal for 3 hrs. Then, after the mixture was cooled, a reaction product was filtered, fully washed with ion-exchange water and dried to prepare a toner particle. Then, each 1 part of hydrophobic silica and hydrophobic titanium

oxide were mixed with 100 parts of the toner particle by a ~~Henschel mixer~~ HENSCHEL MIXER to prepare a toner 11. Properties and evaluation results of the toner 11 are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 59, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

After 100 parts of the toner binder 1, 7 parts of glycerinetribehenate and 4 parts of cyanine blue KRO from SANYO COLOR WORKS, Ltd. were premixed by a ~~Henschel mixer~~ HENSCHEL MIXER FM10B from Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd., the mixture was kneaded by a biaxial kneader PCM-30 from Ikegai Corp. Then, after the mixture was pulverized by a ultrasonic jet pulverizer Labojet from Nippon Pneumatic Mfg. Co., Ltd., the mixture was classified by a stream classifier MDS-I from Nippon Pneumatic Mfg. Co., Ltd. to prepare a toner particle. Then, each 1 part of hydrophobic silica and hydrophobic titanium oxide were mixed with 100 parts of the toner particle by a ~~Henschel mixer~~ HENSCHEL MIXER to prepare a toner 12. Properties and evaluation results of the toner 12 are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 61, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

706 parts of ion-exchange water, 294 parts of a slurry including hydroxy apatite by 10 % (Supertite 10 from Nippon Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd.) 0.2 parts of sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate were uniformly dissolved in a beaker. The mixture was heated to have a temperature of 60 ℃ and the toner constituent solution (1) was added thereto while stirred by a TK-type homomixer at 12,000 rpm for 10 min. The mixture was then transferred

into a flask having a stirrer and a thermometer and heated to have a temperature of 98 ℃, and a solvent was removed from the mixture. After the mixture was filtered, washed and dried, the mixture was classified by a wind classifier to prepare a toner particle. Then, each 1 part of hydrophobic silica and hydrophobic titanium oxide were mixed with 100 parts of the toner particle by a ~~Henschel mixer~~ HENSCHEL MIXER to prepare a toner 13. The toner binder component had a weight-average molecular weight of 14,000, a number-average molecular weight of 2,000 and a Tg of 52 ℃. Properties and evaluation results of the toner 13 are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 64, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The volume-average and number-average particle diameter of the toner were measured by ~~Coulter Counter~~ COULTER COUNTER TA- II from Coulter Electronics, Inc. connected with an interface producing number and volume particle diameter distributions from the Institute of Japanese Union of Scientists & Engineers and a personal computer PC9801 from NEC Corp.